

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863

We were not a little surprised last Saturday on seeing our venerable "Friend"—a monthly journal, devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence—"pushing itself headlong into the dust and mire of local politics, now holding the judges by the button, now appealing to the public, now sending us to the other side of Paradise, because it is sought to repeal a law that has proven its own failure and become a dead letter; a law which, if strictly carried out, would encourage sly drinking with all its demoralizing accompaniments; a law unjust in principle, inasmuch as, treating liquor as a poison, according to the theory of its defenders, it authorizes the poisoning of foreigners while it pretends to save natives; a law, unwise in practice and false in application, inasmuch as it stigmatizes the native race, from the highest to the lowest, as a race of imbeciles; a law openly carrying the lie on the face of it, inasmuch as, while prohibiting the sale or gift of a glass of liquor to a poor native, it never pretended to, never did nor dared to interfere with the wine that seasons the food of the King, the nobles or the wealthier of the race; a law enacted by a legislature in which the Cabinet was omnipotent and working under the double stimulus of the French outrage in 1849 and the Maine-law-fanaticism just then in vogue.

We are ever willing to give the *Friend* and other politicians of like kidney all credit for their sincere, warm, well meaning efforts to uproot vice and promote morality in the land; but when they plant themselves upon the abstractions of short-sighted enthusiasts instead of upon the facts of human nature, we must not only part company with them, but also point out the pitfalls on earth into which their star-gazing benevolence would finally land them and those who are unfortunate enough to steer by their compass.

We will briefly take up some of the arguments advanced by the *Friend*. It says:

Have the people asked it? Have the planters, the business men, and other employing laborers complained that the laws were too strict?

Are we by this interpellation to understand that the restrictions were intended to keep the "laborers" and servants from tipping, and do not apply to "planters, business men," farmers and householders as well? If so that concession is already a great step on the part of the *Friend*. Having thus got one eye open to the rights of "planters, business men," etc., why should it shut its other eye upon the rights of laborers and servants? Why should they be driven to look into their masters' empty glasses with envy and spite, or to console themselves with the disgusting swills from fermented potatoes, cactus, etc., thus morally and physically creating that craving which upsets temperance principles, but so singularly accommodates itself to abstinence practice by taking turn and turn about in holding the mind captive? Have these masters, etc., "complained that the laws were too strict?" says the *Friend*. We answer—No; not that we are aware. The law had practically become a dead letter; society had outgrown the law, had learnt to conduct itself without it, and in a few years more the law would have effectually been buried in oblivion. So far as we can learn, it was not the planters or employers who brought the law and its crudities under public discussion and placed the Judiciary in the dilemma of either throwing discredit on the Legislature or arming the Executive with a power, against which common sense revolts, and which experience had shown more honored in the breach than the observance. Neither was it the "people" or the "laborers" who started this question to disturb the quiet progress of the country and its gradual settlement into more civilized forms of life. Neither was it "a clique of foreigners—intermeddling with the domestic affairs of this people." But it was the deliberate act of an Executive officer under the Government, moved thereto by the restless, injudicious, intermeddling spirit of that party, of which the *Friend* is such a prominent prop, and which could not quietly accept of the new law of 1862 as a substitute for the law of 1850. The law of 1862 departed essentially from their policy, upset their theory, spread consternation in their camp and was the stroke of the bell that tolled their political demise. They could not ignore the latter law, but they contended that it did not repeal the former. Under these circumstances the Government, not choosing the ridiculous position of Barney's brig with both main-tacks on board, brought on an action to enable the Judiciary to decide what was the law of the land, and to end an agitation that was annoying and might become mischievous.

Thus the *Friend* will perceive that had it not been for the obstinate, "injurious and injudicious intermeddling" of its own abstinence party and men of that ilk, the old law, like any other old custom, would insensibly have fallen into desuetude, and the people would have turned the corner of the new law, gently, smoothly, without collision and without noise.

The *Friend* says again:

The Hawaiians are surely a most sensible people. Seeing the sad effects of rum-drinking, they enacted a law, by their representatives in Parliament, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to themselves. The majority of the people desire the law to be sustained.

Few people would take the pains to unriddle that passage, and might go away with the impression that it contained not only some disjointed truths, but the whole truth of the matter. We will not now stop to consider who ruled the Parliament of 1850, and how far its act may justly be treated as the expression of the majority or minority of the people. But granted that a majority of the people, through their representatives in 1850, prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors to themselves; then, by the same token, in 1862, seeing that the growing general intelligence, sobriety and industry of the people made such a law, as that of 1850, no longer needed,—the Hawaiians by their representatives in Parliament enacted a new law which left out the objectionable prohibitory clauses of the old, and thus made their Statutes correspond with the progress of the people. If we humor the *Friend* in looking upon the one legislative act as an expression of the popular will, we can not see how it possibly can avoid recognizing the other legislative act as an equally valid expression of the popular will. And how it can say, in face of these facts, that "the majority of the people desire the

law (of 1850) to be sustained," is rather puzzling to men who treat facts as they arise, without an object to subvert by their distortion.

The following is truly heart-rending: It does appear to us passing strange that the *Polynesian* and its friends can sit quietly by, or rather de-light to see the flood-gates opened, and yet be continually harping upon the desirability of perpetuating the Hawaiian race. Surely no man in his right mind can for one moment argue that any possible good can result to this people, by allowing the native population free access to grog-shops.

"The *Polynesian* and its friends" have perhaps not yet extricated themselves from the shackles of humanity and become pure spirits, spurning the grosser elements which make up that singular compound called man. They have long ago abandoned the idea of effecting moral reforms by forcibly damming back the rivers of vice which gather in the human system. They open no "flood gates" of any passion, but they advocate meeting moral evils on moral ground, by education, training, teaching and example. Neither do they believe in pegging up wormholes while the social cask is leaking out its life through every joint. They admit that truth and light are progressive, and that even the Hawaiian world is sweeping out of the shadow of the older day into the brighter orbit of the present, and they want to adapt the legislation of the country to the altered circumstances of the people. They perceive the impossibility of keeping a constable at the elbow of every native, or of preventing his access to liquor in grog-shops, or liquor out of grog-shops, if thereto disposed; and they therefore prefer to remove the moral incitement of the tabu by giving free access, knowing well that that access must, in the nature of things, be limited by the pecuniary means of the party indulging and by the penal consequences of over-indulgence.

The *Friend* "can hardly find words to express (its) abhorrence of the conduct of those who would plunge this nation into the vortex of intemperance." Is the *Friend* perfectly sure that our conduct would bring about such a disaster? For on that ground alone can we make charitable allowance for the intemperate language it uses. Let us appeal to facts. Practically, our views have been nearly carried out for the last five or six years. Has drunkenness among the native population within reach of the taverns in Honolulu increased or diminished? We say it has diminished, is diminishing, and, if human passions are not unnecessarily excited by foolish and ill-timed opposition and by undervaluing the progress of civilization and improvement in modes of thought as well as modes of being, it will keep on diminishing. We defy the *Friend* to prove the contrary, and until it can do so, its "abhorrence" rests upon a prejudice and not upon a fact. We do not advocate opening grog-shops on every cross-road in the country, but we contend that the restrictions which the old law put upon taverns in Honolulu had become useless, ineffectual, and, if now attempted to be enforced, would work more mischief than benefit to all concerned.

The *Friend* refers to the "physicians of Honolulu, the Police Judge, the police and the records of Nuuanu Valley Cemetery" to corroborate its statement that liquor drinking is "contrary to the human constitution." Whether liquor drinking is "contrary to the human constitution," or not, is not the question at issue, so long as it is evident that it is not contrary to human inclination. The records of the Nuuanu Valley Cemetery tell a sad story undoubtedly, but the *Friend* should know of all others that the great majority of its silent occupants did not acquire the fatal passion in Honolulu, and that to parade them as the gross result of our institutions and our society is very wide of truth. Men come here from every clime, with all manner of habits, passions and vices ready formed, and this country and its laws have nothing to do with their reaping the natural consequences of their excesses. Is a general ban to be laid upon society because its worst members need straight jackets and surveillance? We mourn intemperance in every shape; in word as well as in deed; in the clergyman as in the publican; in the millionaire as in the beggar; but we are satisfied from all the teachings of history, from all the experience of mankind, that bad habits are not corrected by prohibitory laws which only invite the cupidity and arouse the defiance of those whom those laws would save against their will.

We have one more remark to make upon the *Friend's* abstinence articles in connexion with the policies of this country. It says that in Australia, New Zealand and Tahiti liquor is prohibited to the aborigines, and wants to know why the aborigines of this country should be permitted the free use of ardent spirits.

Does the *Friend* not know that Australia, New Zealand and Tahiti are conquered countries, and that the policy of the conquerors is equally balanced between abstract benevolence and practical fear, as regards the aborigines; that the conquerors and the conquered stand to each other, not as political parties, but as antagonistic races, and that, while the former would benefit the latter by their superior knowledge, yet treating them as inferiors, they fear that the introduction of liquor may arouse the passions of the conquered and jeopardize their own rule. Is the political and social conditions of this country at all parallel to the above? If not, why then talk such nonsense by the way?

The *Friend* is very kind in pitying the benighted state of our Christian principles; but if we, who have a permanent interest in the country, are willing to trust to their guidance, we beg the *Friend* to relieve its head from the burden of thinking of them and to stay its condemnation until it has seen what fruit it will bear.

Snow Storm on Maui.

We learn from Capt. Shepherd, of the *Kamoi*, that on Monday afternoon last a severe thunder storm passed over the eastern portion of the island of Maui. When the weather cleared up, the mountain Haleakala was all covered with snow.

Engine Company No. 2.

The annual election of officers of this Company was held on Tuesday evening last, and resulted as follows: R. B. NEVILLE, Foreman (re-elected). JOHN NEVILL, Assistant Foreman. A. J. MCKINNEY, 2d Assistant Foreman. J. S. SMITH, Secretary. WM. LOVS, Treasurer (re-elected).

The much-talked-of "man of the woods," so often spoken of by the natives during the past several years as having been occasionally seen on the mountain, has at last been caught at Niu, and is now at Cutrell's Merchant's Exchange. This new "Gaius-cutis" will no doubt be an object of great curiosity.

It is always a delicate subject, and we hardly know that we are right in alluding to private acts of charity, even though a Queen be the head and soul of the enterprise. Moreover, as we have not been honored with any definite information on the subject, we are unable to speak with that full knowledge, or render that tribute to the actors which we could desire and they so richly deserve. But as the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* has taken the occasion to "damn with faint praise" and to hint obstacles that do not exist, we feel it incumbent on us to say a few words on the subject, so far as we understand the matter.

Ever the foremost, firmest, warmest friend to the Hawaiian people, Her Majesty the Queen, has—with that peculiar charm by which one kind, pure, loving soul attracts others to itself and infuses a portion of its own fervor and faith in them—been occupied of late in forming an association among the principal ladies of Honolulu for the purpose of visiting the sick and distressed among the Hawaiian people; more especially with regard to sick and destitute women and mothers with children of tender age, to nurse, to minister and advise; and more effectually to accomplish their laudable object, they have divided the town into districts, one or two ladies continually visiting this or that particular circuit. Unappalled by the scenes of woe, the misery and degradation which often meet their eyes on their errands of mercy, these ladies continue their visits from house to house, comforting the sick, cheering the desponding and replacing misery and sorrow wherever found by the warmth and sunshine of human sympathy, active, instant and effectual. While the professed friends of this people shrug their shoulders in masterly inactivity at the fearful diminution and disease of the nation, while legislators begrudge the expense of a thorough-going sanitary system embracing the whole country, while the Government sits with folded arms and unparalytic apathy, the Queen of the people, its brightest, purest gem, is up and at work, and light, life and hope spring up in her path! Already consecrated in the nation's heart by the hospital which bears her name, there is now another wreath of glory weaving for her brow from the blessings and praises of those who have been rescued to life by the merciful ministrings of this Association.

We now return to the remarks of the *Advertiser*, to which we alluded in the beginning of this article. It says:

Still, we can not see how it will be possible for them to carry out their philanthropic views without coming in contact with the regulations of the Board of Health or of the Statutes of the Kingdom. We hope, however, that no restrictions or threats will be thrown in their way as they have been in the way of others.

We are ignorant where the *P. C. A.* draws its inspiration from: whether from a disappointed applicant for a medical diploma or a well-meaning charlatan, but we can conceive of no occasion where the "regulations of the Board of Health or the Statutes of the Kingdom" could come in collision with the Ladies' "District Visiting Association." Nor do we know that these regulations or statutes have ever interfered with the efforts of any sensible, benevolent person to ameliorate the sanitary condition of this people. We have heard that one or two pretenders to medical knowledge have been refused a license by the Minister of the Interior; we know that one missionary barely escaped conviction for an improper use of powerful medicines and injudicious bleeding. But surely those cases are not in point. These ladies do not pretend to be medical practitioners and issue prescriptions either for sale or otherwise. They give, and give without reserve, their sympathy, their advice and assistance. If medical help is wanted, they will procure it, and, if need be, pay for it.

"And," says the *Advertiser*, "we hope that the druggists and physicians of Honolulu will be ready gratuitously to second by advice and medicines the benevolent views of the ladies. If they should, we can see that immense good may be accomplished, and the old custom again adopted of the missionaries laboring among the natives, and administering to them such advice and medicines as they need in their poverty, ignorance and superstition so much need."

To use a good expressive Saxon word, the amount of cheek in the above modest request would indicate a stomach of great power. Why should the physicians and druggists, whose means of living depend upon their profession, furnish medicines gratis to stay the decrease of the Hawaiian people, when its own Representatives, in Legislature assembled, failed to understand the depth and terrible earnestness of the sanitary question presented to them, and in a ridiculous attempt to be economical, made an appropriation so niggardly and piecemeal as to defeat its own object and insult the faculty? So far as individual charity goes, we believe that "the Physicians and Druggists of Honolulu," and every other place in the country where located, do give more medicine and advice gratis than the missionaries or any other class or corporation. The *Advertiser* would lead its readers to infer that the missionaries distributed advice and medicines gratis; but, with that singular proclivity for a suppressio veri, it omits to mention that for many years the medicines were furnished by the Government of these Islands. And the implied accusation against the physicians, that they ever prevented anyone from succoring the sick and the needy according to his or her ability and knowledge, is a libel too gross to notice, did it not reveal the malice of the writer.

Having been led to speak of this Benevolent Association, we humbly offer them our "God-speed!" and "good cheer!" Fear not, falter not, weary not in well doing! and to them we will apply, with a slight change, these lines of Longfellow:

"Lives of all great men remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footsteps on the sands of time;
Footsteps, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwreck'd brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again."

The Mail.

At the moment of going to press, no foreign mail had arrived, though hourly expected. The schooner *Florence* and the clipper ship *Sea Serpent*, from San Francisco, are anxiously looked for, and probably detained by the light and variable winds prevailing this season of the year. We are thus in blissful ignorance whether peace, an armistice or a battle have been performed on the American soil. Neither can we guess at whether gold is up to 50 per cent. or down to par. The war is decidedly a war of surprises. No one expected it to begin, and no one will be surprised to learn that it has ended; but he would be a bold speculator who would presume to say how or when it will end. But whatever the end of the present struggle, whatever the views of leading journals and leading Cabinets, the wishes and prayer of small people are that if the combatants have thoroughly torn the old compact to pieces, they will set about making another "more perfect union" to last them another eighty years. A war, like the present, is very disagreeable while it lasts, but it will furnish the world with experience and historians with texts for a century to come.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR:—Like the Editor of the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, I too have heard of the "Hawaiian Cathedral District Visiting Association," lately established under the patronage of our beloved and gracious Queen Emma and the Presidency of the Bishop of Honolulu.

It is quite clear to me that the Editor of the *P. C. A.* knows little or nothing of what he is talking about, and as his remarks may mislead the public, will you allow me, as one wholly unconnected with this laudable institution, to make the following accurate statements:

1. The name he gives is incorrect. The Association (from what I have seen of its printed rules) is not only a sanitary one, but social, moral and spiritual, as well as physical.

2. I observe that the foreign ladies who have enrolled themselves as visitors, are to work with Hawaiian ladies. This shows that the members of the English Mission are anxious to recognize the Christian bond of union which exists in the Church of Christ, without regard to race or color. I have been credibly informed by a respectable inhabitant of one of the windward Islands, that although one of the missionaries did dispense drugs in former days, yet the sweet medicine of Christian sympathy and love, without "respect of persons," was not administered to the native race, as the Great Physician of the soul would ever wish it to be.

3. Whatever the *Advertiser* may say, it is well known to all of us that the missionaries have erected a very great barrier between themselves and the native people.

Of course the ladies of the Association will only smile at the "God speed" which is included in the *P. C. A.'s* notice of them: for no one can regard it as other than rubbish and a joke, coming, as it does, at the end of so much sneering and untruth. On the contrary, they will join in the work fortified with the spirit of Him who said, "Rejoice and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in Heaven."

Yours truly,

LOOKER-ON.

Quick Steamer Trip.

The *Annie Laurie* made the round trip to Nawiliwili and back here, including nine hours detention discharging and taking in freight at that port, in forty-three hours, which, though said to have been surpassed several times by sailing vessels under very favorable circumstances, is much the best trip made by this steamer. Captain Marchant, who first took command of her this trip, certainly had favorable winds and weather, as he was under steam only ten hours in all, and consumed only three cords of wood; but should he continue to make such trips in future, we shall really think there is "something in the Captain," and that the fame that "Marchant" earned in sailing coasters has not deteriorated by the interlude of having "command of a bark" or by the transfer from a few months of "along-shore life" to the decks of a steamer.

His Majesty's Birthday.

Monday next, February 9th, being the 29th Anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday, will be held as a National Holiday, and all public offices closed. We learn that the Honolulu Fire Department will parade on that day.

It was learnt here some time ago that a Hawaiian, by name Kahaleiki, had been arrested in San Francisco, Cal., on the charge of being an accomplice in the mutiny and massacre committed on board the brig *William Penn*.

The accused, persisting in denying the charge, and doubts existing as to his identification, the Hawaiian Government will send over by the vessel for San Francisco Hon. C. Kaapaka, Mr. J. K. Unanua, and Honorable C. G. Hopkins, to prove or disprove the alibi set up by the accused.

We understand that Monday next, being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday, there will be a Special Service, consisting of a Te Deum, the National Anthem and a "Te Deum," held at the Cathedral on Kukui Street, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, there will be service at the same place in the Hawaiian language.

Accident.

On Wednesday last, as Mr. Wm. Ladd and his wife with a child of Mr. J. O. Carter, were riding in their carriage on Waikiki plains, the horse became unmanageable and started off for town at full speed. On turning the corner at the Commercial Hotel, the carriage was upset, and Mr. Wm. Ladd severely injured by the breaking of his collar bone. For some time past he has been recovering from the severe paralytic shock which he received some months since, and this accident just at this period is particularly unfortunate.

—P. C. A.

The Slaughter of Infants in England.

In commenting on the attempt made by a mother in the streets of Hereford to kill her child, and on a somewhat similar attempt that came before the magistrates at Worship street, the London *Standard* makes some remarks on the cheapness of infant life, and mentions that a parliamentary return obtained this year, on the motion of Mr. Cox, the member from Finsbury, exhibits one thousand one hundred and sixteen cases of infants in the Metropolis, on children under two years of age dying under circumstances that demanded inquiry. Of these, verdicts were returned of wilful murder in 66 cases; manslaughter, 5; found dead, 141; suffocation (unexplained), 131; suffocation (accidental), 147; neglect, want, cold, exposure and natural disease, 614—total, 1,104. We point and preach against Herod, and yet seem to be annually out-Hearding his Bethlem massacre of the innocents in the christian streets of London. Castaway dead infants are of every day experience, it seems, with the police, "who have come to look at them," says Dr. Lankaster, "with indifference." The learned Doctor adds, that he had no notion of the extent to which the crime had reached until he became coroner; and we have his assurance for the statement that some of the best authorities on the subject agree with him that the crime is more common with us here than in any other capital in Europe.

Blackwood's Magazine has an article on America in which it says:

"So far, therefore, as it is a question of legality, England would be amply justified in recognizing the independence of the Confederate States."

On this *Press*, 8 Nov., a strong Tory paper, and perhaps especially devoted to Mr. D'Israeli, thus speaks:

"The only comment we feel disposed to make on the statement, is that precedents for recognition do not necessarily prove either the justice or the wisdom of recognition. What we ought to be more careful of than anything is establishing a precedent against ourselves. It may be said, of course, that this has been done long ago, and by the acts of intervention above quoted; so that as we cannot make our own case worse, we may just as well get all the good out of the precedents that we can. Perhaps so. But the point is a very nice one; and we rather distrust that appeal to the 'voice of humanity' by which one people would justify dictation to another. The voice of humanity is a singularly elastic and ubiquitous word, and may possibly be heard next in a quarter where it will not be very welcome."

100-000 ENGLISH FIRE and **ACHT** 150 Barrels Cement, considered the best in the market. For sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.

By Authority.

IT HAS PLEASED HIS MAJESTY the King to approve of A. J. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., as Acting Consul of Peru, pending the pleasure of His Excellency the President of that Republic, in the room of J. C. Spalding, Esq., who is shortly to leave this Kingdom.

R. C. WYLLIE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Feb. 3, 1863.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, being the 29th Anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday, will be observed as a National Holiday, and all Government Offices will be closed.

INTERIOR OFFICE, Feb. 7, 1863.

IT HAS PLEASED HIS MAJESTY the King, in Privy Council, to appoint Thomas Brown, Esq., to be a Notary Public of this Kingdom.

DAVID KALAKAUA, Sec'y Privy Council.

HONOLULU, July 24, 1863.

Special Notices.

HAWAIIAN CATH DRAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Visitor, Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Honolulu.

Warden, Rev. G. Mason, M. A., of the University of Oxford.

THE OBJECT OF THIS SCHOOL IS TO afford a sound religious and liberal education to the sons of gentlemen.

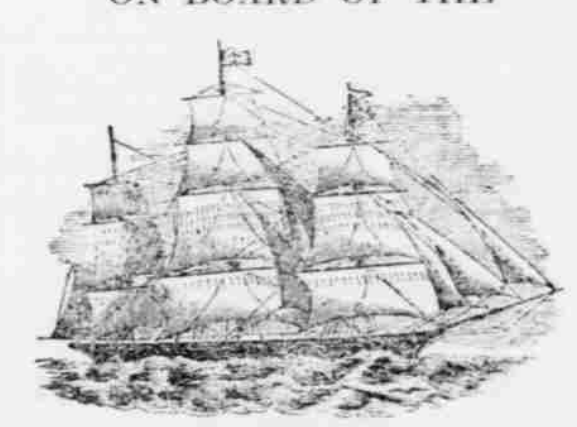
The course of study will comprise the usual English branches, together with instruction in Latin, Greek and Mathematics, Mechanics and Natural Philosophy, and if required, in French and German.

The requirements of different pupils will be taken into consideration in the choice of their studies. The year will be divided into four terms. The first term commences on Monday, January 19th, and will end on Saturday, March 28th. Pupils can be admitted at the 1/4 Quarter. A payment of \$12 in advance to the Treasurer of the Mission, will be required from each pupil under 12 years, per term, and \$15 above that age. Special arrangements can be made in case of more than one pupil from the same family. The Warden will receive a limited number of boarders. The School will be conducted for the present at the Parsonage House, Kukui Street.

New Advertisements.

VON HOLT & HEUCK!

ON BOARD OF THE



R. W. WOOD!

EXPECTED HERE IN MARCH NEXT.

FROM HAMBURG!

CASES BEST STYLES FANCY PRINTS, Bales White Madapolans and Shirtings, Grey Domestic, White Imperials and sup. 72 in. Sheetings, Cases Saddles, Side-Saddles, Cases Whips, Saddlecloths, extra Girths, etc., Sup. Pilot Cloth Monkey Jackets, Do. do. do. Pantalons, Woolen, half-woolen and Cotton Pants.

A few pieces of Printed Cashmeres, for Dresses and Dressing Gowns, Best quality Playing Cards, Butcher Knives, Jack Knives, Drilled eyed Sharps, Nos. 1 to 10, Fine Pocket Cutlery, One case Yellow Beads for Natives, Large sizes Drawer-Looking Glasses, An assortment of fine French Felt Hats, and col's, 8 mils only of the sup. Principe Hav. Cigars.

THE FOLLOWING CHOICE WINES!

SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE. 20 cases of "Liebtrauenmilch," 20 do. "Red Assmannshausen of 1847," 10 do. "Marcobrunner," "Hochheimer," "Johannisberger," etc.

ON HAND!

Cases 12 and 15-bbl cases Genuine Holl's Gin!

From Sim Ryendeck & Sons—same article as formerly imported.

—ALSO—

Superior Black and Blue Broadcloth, An assortment of Merino Undershirts, Black silk Cravats, Ladies' and Gent's White Kid Gloves, Gauntlets, Superior Hosiery for Ladies, Gents and Children, Best quality Gaiters, for Indies and gents, Fine lapp. Shoes, etc., etc.

For sale at reasonable rates, CORNER PORT & MERCHANT STS.

41 if

Boiled Linseed Oil & Spts. Turpentine

OF BEST QUALITY, in 5 gall. tins. For sale by VON HOLT & HEUCK.

Felting for Ships' Bottoms!

IN ROLLS OF 200 SQUARE FEET. For sale by VON HOLT & HEUCK.

Matches

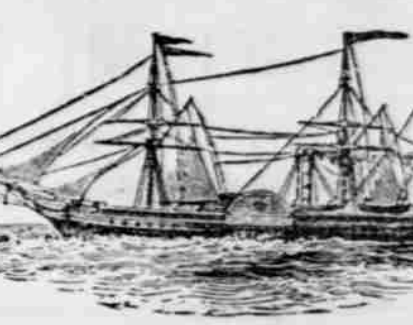
IN CASES OF 25 Gr. each: In boxes of 100 each. Warranted a first rate article. For sale by VON HOLT & HEUCK.

A VERY LARGE and choice assortment of HOUSE PAPER and BORDERING!

For sale at reduced rates, by VON HOLT & HEUCK.

New Advertisements.

THE STEAMER



KILAUEA!

WILL LEAVE HONOLULU

On MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1863

At 1-2 past 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR

LAHAINA, KALEPOLEPO, MAKEE'S LANDING, KEALAKEKUA, KAILUA, KAWAIIHAE, HONOIPU, and HILO!

The Steamer

"ANNIE LAURIE!"

WILL LEAVE FOR

Nawiliwili

On Monday next, Feb. 9,

At 1-2 past 4 P. M.,

And thenceforward she will leave for KOLAOL every Thursday, and for SAWILIWILI every Monday.

JANSON, GREEN & CO., Agents Hawaiian S. N. Co.

29 if

A. S. GLEGHORN!

FIRE-PROOF STORE!

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KAAHUMANU & QUEEN STS.,

On the Wharf:

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RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT

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